

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.
Arrival of the Steamship Yazoo.
ANOTHER SECRET EXPEDITION.
MOBILE ITS SUPPOSED DESTINATION.
NEW-ORLEANS FLOODED BY A RAIN STORM.
From Brownsville and Matamoros.

The steamship Yazoo, Captain Couch, from New Orleans, Dec. 31, arrived this morning. Parker Cook has our thanks for complete files of the city journals.

Another secret expedition left here yesterday, the strength and destination of which remain unknown. Little doubt is entertained but that eventually it is intended to operate against Mobile.

For the present it is supposed Pascagoula will be occupied, an entrenched camp formed, and preparations made for an advance on Mobile as soon as the rainy season ends.

There is nothing important from the front. The army is encamped. Ad-quit.

Latest advices from Texas present nothing new. Gov. Hamilton is said to be in New Orleans. On the 23rd the General of the Texas Cavalry, and a Union officer, captured and killed the Rebels, were picked up and returned to Fort Brown, in possession of all our troops in Brownsville.

There is a large number of Rebels in Brownsville, occupying the 13th Corps, and Gov. Hamilton, were present. Gov. Hamilton made a stirring speech. The loyal Texans have taken an oath of vengeance on his murderers.

Recruiting is rapidly going on. References are continually coming in to Brownsville, and all joining the army. All the citizens that have remained there have taken the oath of allegiance and are loyal.

All the others were all forced to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico.

An attempt was made to steal a schooner loaded with soldiers' stores, and run her into Texas (likely). The schooner, Mr. J. H. Smith, was captured by the Rebels, and the Captain and crew by presenting his revolver at their heads, and he at last got safely into Port Cavallo. The crew were put under arrest.

A mass meeting of all the loyal people in the State of Texas, was held for the 21st of January next. The object is to take into consideration the formation of a Free State Government. Nearly enough are enrolled to enable the State to return to the Union under the President's Proclamation.

The United States steamship Calhoun, with troops, etc., on board, arrived yesterday. All well. The Calhoun is advertised to leave for New York on January 2, and the General (Couch) on the 3d, and the Morning Star on the 5th.

Very little business is doing owing to the rains. The vessels are unable to load or discharge but for a short space at a time.

THE PRESIDENT'S AMNISTY OATH—EXECUTION OF A DISSENT—THE CITY OVERFLOWED—AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL UNION MASS MEETING—TO BE HELD—THE WEATHER—COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Gov. Shepley, in a general order, directs that the oath prescribed by President Lincoln in his Amnesty Proclamation shall be administered to all persons who desire to subscribe thereto by the Registers of Voters throughout the State. The Registers will continue the registration as before, keeping separate and distinct records of the oaths required by the President's Proclamation, and of those required to entitle persons to be registered as voters.

The oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the President is not to be administered to any persons who fall within the exceptions therein contained.

State Charles Turner of the 14th New York Volunteers was shot for desertion on the 28th ultimo. He had forsook his regiment at Port Hudson, but at Camp Beland he took refuge in a ditch during the progress of the battle.

The action. The Rebels, however, seem to be prevailing, and in presence of a large military force. He met his fate with calmness. The informed Chaplain C. B. Thomas that he rested as well as usual on the night preceding his execution.

A person in requesting the Chaplain to see that his name was properly placed upon his coffin, and a prayer said over his grave. He was most anxious that the coffin of his death should not attach to his wife and child. His last request was for Chaplain Thomas to write to his wife, to tell her he had forgiven him, and that he died in a reasonable hope of mercy.

New Orleans was overflowed on the 28th ult. to an extent without precedent in the history of the city. The rain continued incessantly. From St. Charles street to the swamp the thoroughfares were converted to miniature rivers. Hundreds of buildings were completely flooded and many bridges swept away. On Sunday morning the city was submerged to a depth varying from one to two feet. This lasted near the river several hours. Back toward the swamps the streets are still under water.

As an index to the spirit in which the President's Amnesty Proclamation is received in New Orleans, we make the following extract from the Confederate organ, The True Delta:

"We observed quite a number of persons yesterday morning about the Clerk of the United States District Court for the purpose of taking the oath and obtaining certificates, pursuant to the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8. This oath may be taken before any United States District or Circuit Court. The District Court of this city, however, seems to be precluded by the Proclamation requiring the oath to be registered for permanent preservation, and the registers of these two courts are the only public registers known to the United States authorities. A book has been opened at the District Court, in which all persons, after taking the oath, subscribe a printed copy, and a certificate is issued him. It is numbered, indexed, and made of record.

Banks has promulgated a special order in relation to the salaries, duties and responsibilities of civil employees of the Government. First-class mechanics and locomotive engineers will receive \$3 25 per day, while laborers are allowed \$1 50 per day, without rations.

All employees of the Government, in the absence of civil contract, will be held to service until properly discharged, and will be exempted from the draft or military service during the period of such employment.

Technicians, laborers, or other employees, who desert or employment without proper discharge, or who are dishonest or unfaithful to the Government, will be subject to military service, or such punishment as may be ordered by the military authorities.

Hospital accommodations will be furnished to all employees of the Government, in case of sickness, without charge from their wages as heretofore, and stopped on the monthly rolls. All persons employed in civil service in any of the Staff Departments will be required to obey the orders of those placed over them, and when necessary to report to the public service, to labor for the day, week, or month, as directed by the public authorities, and not in the field. Nations included in the public composition will be issued only upon the approval of the officers superintending the Departments in which the hands are employed.

Referring to the remarkable changes in temperature during the last week of December, The True Delta comments as follows:

"The fall of snow was the frost which this morning mantled our houses, trees, and vacant spots of ground. It would have required but a slight equality in the eyes of one's imagination to have concluded that it was the very snow itself.

Those who are of military habit have had their tastes gratified amply within the last three days. There was yesterday, which was anything but a sunny day. Oh, how it rained and roared and poured on the levee, down the levee, over the sidewalks, against the windows, and through the air, and the passengers of the boats. Heavy waters were filled over and over again, gardens were watered, and the streets were cleaned as man never cleans them. Then came yesterday—cool at first, but toward evening, and cold at last in the latter part of the day, while the morning of Sunday had been as warm as is comfortable. Finally, we had last night, with its clear, bracing, brisk air, and its culminating frost this morning. There is no chance for grumbling. We have had wet and dry, cold and warm, clouded and clear, all within as brief a time that no one could desire to declare that this climate was especially given either to one or the other.

A heavy and protracted rain storm has prevented anything being done to-day, excepting in one small list of boats, which had been inspected previously, embracing 25 boats of strict good ordinary, which brought 600. There was some offered at auction. We are not disposed to give way on the part of holders. The rain prevented operations on the landing, and the boats were done in sugar, molasses or provisions.

At Domestic Exchange, we noticed a moderate

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PRICE THREE CENTS.

amount of business in New-York eight at 12 P. M. on discount for first-class and other unexceptionable bills. Some of the former were sold at 1, but this was for favorite bills.

Foreign Exchange was stiffer. The banks, at least those which were willing to draw, sold sterling at 170 for Legal Tender notes, or for their own notes, which pass at par with other currency.

The specie market was buoyant, and with a continued good demand, but gold and silver commanding higher prices. In the former we noticed sales of round sums at 261, 262, 27, 27, and 27 1/2 cent premium, the higher rates prevailing toward the close. Dealers sold 55, 56, and 56 1/2 for the small sums offered at their counters.

Local Tender notes, which would for special purposes, command 1 1/2 cent premium, but generally circulate at par with other currency.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Depots of Subsistence for Suffering Inhabitants Established—Cold and Stormy Weather.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

From your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac we have the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

Depots for the sale of subsistence stores and clothing to the inhabitants residing within the lines of the Army are soon to be established at several convenient points. The object of this trade is purely humanitarian, and is intended to relieve hundreds of non-combatants without reference to their political status.

Mr. John Howard Skinner, formerly a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and a truly patriotic and philanthropic gentleman, who is largely acquainted with the people of Northern Virginia, at the instance of the proper authorities at headquarters has received from the Treasury Department full authority to act as agent for the purchase and sale of such stores as may be deemed necessary. The goods will be sold at reasonable prices, and only on an order from the Provost-Marshal to show. The citizens desiring to purchase must make affidavit that they will not be appropriated to the use of the enemy. The trade may possibly be extended beyond the lines, should assurance be received from the enemy that the goods will not be misapplied. No measures have been taken for the relief of those who are unable to purchase, but it is believed that some provision covering their cases will be made in future.

The weather for several days past has been very cold. Snow to the depth of two inches fell last night.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

A communication from the Army of the Potomac says:

"It will gratify every feeling of humanity and delight hundreds of half-starved, half-frozen citizens, to learn that an arrangement has been made and authorized by the Treasury Department to supply the necessities of life to the suffering families within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. Some months ago a plan was projected and sanctioned by Gen. Meade, provided it was sustained by law, to effect this object; but, on reference to Washington, it was found to be unauthorized by existing laws regulating trade and military rules. Recently, however, another plan was suggested and presented to the Treasury Department, by which it was sanctioned, and will shortly be carried into effect. It is mainly as follows:

"A trade agent has been appointed to sell to the destitute population provisions, clothing and other necessities of life. The mode adopted is that any person desiring supplies must present an order to the Provost-Marshal-General, accompanied by an affidavit of the number in their families to be supplied, and that the supplies desired are not for, and will not be furnished to, any person or persons engaged in hostilities against the United States. The order must be accompanied by the money to compensate the trade agent against loss by guerrillas, scouting parties of the enemy, &c. This in a manner making the agents themselves guarantee the integrity of transportation. Such stores will be forwarded by the usual method of transportation. All citizens' orders must be approved by Gen. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General, and will be restricted to the requirements of 60 days as the maximum.

"The benefits of this humane arrangement will be extended from the defenses of Washington to the Harpers, and from the Blue Ridge northward to the Peninsula formed by the Potomac and Rappahannock as far as can be done with safety. The extent, however, will depend upon the course taken by Rebel scouts and guerrillas. Any interference or molestation by them will greatly circumscribe the limits of this beneficence. The experiment will be tried to the full limits of the occupation of this army, and it is hoped that its humanity will be fully recognized and appreciated by all in arms against the Government.

"The trade agent appointed by the Treasury Department is John H. Skinner, a loyal citizen of Stafford County, as well known for his integrity and philanthropy, as by his social position previous to the Rebellion, he having, as the writer believes, occupied positions of responsibility and trust under the State Government. Under his influence and agency, since the war, hundreds have been relieved from the privations incident to an armed occupation. His suggestions to the Provost-Marshal-General have aided largely in effecting the present humane purpose. Those, however, without the current money of the United States are excluded from its benefits, and their number is large, embracing nearly one-third of the resident population. Most of these, perhaps, are innocent victims of the Rebellion, and must either starve or depend on the soldiers' charity. A proper plan, however, is making by which these people can be supplied. But before it can be completed hundreds may starve or freeze.

"It has been suggested that the abundant products of the North might yield support for the present to the unfortunate and destitute of this section. In the hope that some of the humane editors of our large cities will accept voluntary contributions for the object, Mr. Skinner kindly offers to disburse to the most needy such money or supplies as may be deposited for that purpose.

Depots for citizens supplies will be established at Culpeper, Warrenton, and points on the railroad hereafter to be named. In the meantime orders accompanied by affidavits and the required amount of money, can be deposited with Gen. Patrick for his approval."

The same letter from the army says two and a half inches of snow fell last night.

The Chesapeake Case.
ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

The Court occupied yesterday and to-day in receiving the testimony of James Johnston, engineer of the Chesapeake. The evidence so far does not differ materially from the published statements of the captain and engineer. The examination was adjourned until Monday, and will probably occupy all next week.

Arrest of the Pirate Blaine.
The Ranger (Mr. W.) of the 7th Regt. says it learns from a private letter received in that city that in passing through the town of Liverpool, on his way to Halifax, Blaine, the leader of the pirates who captured the Chesapeake, came in contact with a Yankee, Mr. F. A. Pitcher of Yarmouth, who procured an officer, arrested and carried him to Halifax and delivered him to the proper authorities.

Gov. Hicks Elected Senator.
BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

Ex-Gov. Hicks was to-day elected United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Pearce, to which he had been appointed by the Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE U. S. DISTRICT JUDGSHIP.
It is probable that Secretary Usher will succeed to the United States District Court Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Caleb B. Smith.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR DAVIS.
In the Senate to-day Senator Wilson introduced a preamble and resolution setting forth that Garrett Davis, in a resolution offered by him on Tuesday last, was guilty of advising the people to treasonable insurrection against the Government, by declaring that "the people of the North ought to revolt against their war leaders, and take this great matter into their own hands," and also of a gross violation of the privileges of the Senate, and recommending that for these causes he be expelled from the Senate.

GEN. WARREN IN COMMAND OF SECOND CORPS AGAIN.
Gen. Hancock, who has just assumed command of the 2d corps, has been ordered to report to the War Department, and Gen. Warren again placed in command of the corps.

NATIONAL BANKS.
The following National Banks have received authority to commence operations:

First National Bank, Rockville, Conn., capital, \$50,000.
First National Bank, Hanover, Pa., capital, 50,000.
First National Bank, Gratiot, Mass., capital, 100,000.

THE PAYMENT OF THE SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
Under a decision of Secretary Chase, the payment of the 7.30 Treasury notes will be made in legal currency of the United States, unless the resumption of specie payment takes place before that time. Should holders desire, they can convert the notes into six per cent 20-year bonds, interest and principal of which are payable in coin.

THE ARREST OF DR. GWYN.
The different reports in relation to the arrest of Dr. Gwyn of the Treasury Department contain statements, and are far from correct. The publication of any account of the affair was premature, and against the knowledge and wishes of the Department, and has interfered with the operations of those engaged in bringing the other offenders to justice.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.
The Committee of Ways and Means were in session to-day, engaged in considering the amendments to the internal revenue bill. It is stated that if the Committee advance the tax on whisky only to the figures recommended by the Secretary and Commissioner, that is, sixty cents per gallon, as at latest advices they were disposed to do, an effort will be made in the House to add 40 cents more, making one dollar per gallon.

THE ENROLLMENT OF SLAVES.
We learn that the Solicitor of the War Department expressed the opinion that with the existing laws further legislation will be necessary in order to secure the enrollment of slaves in the loyal States. No enrollment of slaves has thus far been made without an agreement with their masters. A bill will soon be introduced to meet the requirements of the case.

SLEIGHING IN WASHINGTON.
The people of Washington are enjoying the luxury of sleighing, the snow of last evening having rendered the streets passable on runners. That the luxury is rather expensive may be inferred from the fact that a stable-keeper charged \$15 an hour for a span of horses and a sleigh; a sleigh alone costs from \$1 to \$2 per hour.

PERSONAL.
Major-General Dix arrived in town to-day.

THE TERM OF ENLISTMENTS.
Mr. Wilson stated in the Senate to-day that he was in favor of making the term of enlistments for eighteen months instead of three years.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.
The National Academy of Sciences waited on the President to-day, and had a very pleasant interview. To-night they were entertained by Prof. Baehre.

DETENTION ON THE RAILROAD.
The two trains from New-York due here this morning, were three and four hours late. The train due tonight at 6:30 has not been heard from at 11 o'clock to-night; consequently we are without mails and newspapers.

THE QUARTERMASTER DELINQUENCIES.
About twenty arrests in all have been made in connection with the case of the delinquent Quartermasters at Alexandria. Two officers connected with the cavalry camp at Glebeboro Point have also been locked up for being concerned in the recent swindle as to horse contracts.

THE NEW NAVY REGISTER.
Some months since THE TRIBUNE published a synopsis of the contents of the new Navy Register, giving a statement of our naval forces. Since then some important additions have been made to the annual, and when issued from the Navy Department, it will contain the largest list of naval vessels ever registered on the books of the Department. The magnitude of our iron-clad fleet may be imagined from the fact that over 74 vessels of that class are either afloat or in process of construction, and these all built under the supervision of officers of the United States Navy. There will be nearly 300 regular war vessels described on the Register. That portion of it devoted to the names of officers will be larger than that of any other volume ever issued by the Department. An addenda will be added in the last pages containing the latest promotions.

SINGULAR RUMOR.
A most singular rumor is gaining ground in some well-informed quarters in Washington which concerns the New-York Press. It is stated that a certain Journal in the Empire City is about to suspend, and that representations were made by friends of the proprietor to the Rebel Government expatiating on the services rendered the Rebel cause in the loyal States by the treasonable falsifications of the paper in question. Rumor goes that four weeks since a gentleman connected with the Rebel Government passed on his way through this city to New-York to make arrangements with the editor on the part of the Rebel Government to keep the paper alive. It is said the "ambassador" got a little merry over his wine at a Soconson boarding-house in this city, and openly stated that from five hundred to a thousand dollars a week would be given in Confederate securities to the Journalist.

OUR FOREIGN NAVAL SQUADRONS.
A gentleman connected with the Navy Department states that our vessels of war now in foreign squadrons are about to be ordered home and others sent in their places. It is understood that those now abroad will be replaced by some of our modern ships of imposing appearance. The Niagara may probably go up the Mediterranean, with two or three of our new screw sloops. The exigencies of the blockade and the necessities of home service have too long prevented us from being represented in European waters by a fleet proportionate to our immense navy. Henceforward, however, we may have five or six ships up the Straits. Of course, the important duty devolving on our vessels abroad will render it impossible for them to return until they are actually relieved.

THE GERMANS FOR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
Speeches by Leopold Bierwirth, Dr. Reinhold Solger, Hugo Wesendonek, Lieut.-Colonel Ried, and Frederick Kapp.

A meeting of the German population of the city was held last evening in the Cooper Institute, to give expression to their interest in the assertion of the German unity in the Schleswig-Holstein question. A large number of ladies were present. The national banners of Germany and the United States were brought in by a procession and great applause. Transparencies, also, were brought in, bearing various colors, inscriptions, and inscriptions, among which were these:

GERMAN NATIONAL UNION
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, FOREVER UNDIVIDED.
GERMANY, UNITED AND POWERFUL.

The singing societies occupied the front seats of the hall, and sang, the band accompanying them, songs which excited the audience to vehement applause.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by the choice of LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH as President and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The President made a brief speech, closing with a solemn pledge of the German nation that the German people of Schleswig-Holstein should not be abandoned to a Danish King.

THE PRESIDENT announced that a Committee had been appointed to do whatever might be done in this country for the furtherance of the wishes of the German people. It was constituted as follows: Leopold Bierwirth, Frederick Kapp, Oswald Ottendorfer, Hermann Roes, Hermann Rapp, Alfred Erbe, William Oettermann, Franz Belling, G. W. Lotz, George Moser, Johannes Schwan, Dr. C. Kessmann, Otto Mahler, Gustav Schwan, Van Greve, and Hugo Wesendonek.

LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH was then introduced (amid applause). He said that the principal reason of the undersigned in relation to the Schleswig-Holstein question was that the King of Denmark had been, at the same time, the legitimate Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, for the people of Schleswig-Holstein had not been consulted in the choice of their Prince. This is what, in diplomatic language, is called a personal union, although properly speaking there is no such a relationship—no union at all. The King of Denmark is a monarch, and the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein is a monarch, and the two are not the same person. Such combinations were quite common in former ages, and have not by any means become extinct now. Austria and Hungary, Norway and Sweden, Russia and Poland, are among the more prominent examples. When, 400 years ago, the King of Denmark accepted his election as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, he swore, first, that he would not be a monarch, but a king, and that he would not be a king, but a monarch. This is the magna charta of the Schleswig-Holstein people, and dates from 1460. The Premier of England objects to this Constitution that it is so old—a strange objection for a British peer, who dates the English Constitution from the year 1215. The Schleswig-Holstein people, however, do not care for the date of their Constitution, but for the noble lord means to insinuate that the English aristocracy was old and rotten, and could not with decency continue to exist. [Laughter and applause.] The question, Mr. President, is whether the King of Denmark is a monarch, or whether he is a king, and whether he is a king, or whether he is a monarch. This is the question, and whether it is still fresh and living in the hearts of the people. A Constitution which has lasted for more than four hundred years, and for which the people are still willing to make themselves free, is a Constitution which is still fresh and living in the hearts of the people. A Constitution which has lasted for more than four hundred years, and for which the people are still willing to make themselves free, is a Constitution which is still fresh and living in the hearts of the people.

THE PRESIDENT then introduced Dr. Ried, who said that the Schleswig-Holstein people had been abandoned to a Danish King, and that they were now in a state of anarchy. He said that the Schleswig-Holstein people had been abandoned to a Danish King, and that they were now in a state of anarchy. He said that the Schleswig-Holstein people had been abandoned to a Danish King, and that they were now in a state of anarchy.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL RIED then introduced Dr. Ried, who said that the Schleswig-Holstein people had been abandoned to a Danish King, and that they were now in a state of anarchy. He said that the Schleswig-Holstein people had been abandoned to a Danish King, and that they were now in a state of anarchy.

agreement, the King of Denmark issued the patent of the 18th of January, 1852, by which Schleswig-Holstein was declared united in one hereditary monarchy with Denmark. There was, however, one flaw in this arrangement, while the law of succession was not the same in the Kingdom as in the Danes. In the Kingdom the female succession was admitted, in the Danes not. It followed that, upon the death of the then ruling King Frederick VII., the Kingdom must go to the son of the Princess of Hesse, while the Danes must go to the Princess of Schleswig-Holstein. The law had been created, the arrangement of the 18th of January, would of course have been nugatory, the great powers, therefore, combined by the London protocol of 1852 to change the order of succession by appointing a successor, in the person of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the legitimate order of things, would have been only the thirteenth element. The Danes then were betrayed by the German Powers, their natural protectors, and fostered by an international agreement which had practically the force of a treaty. A Danish King or Queen, it seemed as though there were no hope for this small people crushed beneath so tremendous a weight. But the Danes are the original homes of the Anglo-Saxons, and the Anglo-Saxons have the right to rule, although they make no secret of it. Under a crushing tyranny which has provoked the remonstrances of every one of the signers of the London Protocol, they have returned to this day to submit to the flagrant assessments made by their own King, the Schleswig-Holstein people, their freedom and their personality, which elicited an enthusiastic applause. Nor, he continued, did the Danes scruple to break all the conditions under which the German Powers had consented to the establishment of the hereditary Danish monarchy, and the new order of succession. One official condition had been that all the parts of the new monarchy were to be perfectly equal among themselves and subject only to the General Government, more especially that Schleswig-Holstein never become annexed to Denmark proper. The latter was brought to the King to be signed, and was already in the hands of the Danes, when the Danes, under the name of the hereditary Danish monarchy, while the prince Frederic of Augustus being living in exile in Germany, called upon the German people to join him in his legitimate right upon the throne of the duchy, and has fully organized a Government at the court of the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein. Dr. Solger then proceeded to show, in a very eloquent manner, that the two compacts of 1852 between the Great Powers and Denmark were without any legal validity, and that more especially Austria and Prussia were freed from all obligation in regard to the order of succession of the person of the prince of Schleswig-Holstein, and that the article of international law, which he quoted, he showed how the German people of all the States, and of all classes, of all shades of party, were enthusiastically united in this matter, and that the German people, the Russian Cabinets stood entirely alone, not even among the people of Germany but also among the prince, that the majority which Austria-Prussia proposed had obtained, and which amounted to an acknowledgment of the fact, that the two compacts of 1852 between the Great Powers and Denmark were without any legal validity, and that more especially Austria and Prussia were freed from all obligation in regard to the order of succession of the person of the prince of Schleswig-Holstein, and that the article of international law, which he quoted, he showed how the German people of all the States, and of all classes, of all shades of party, were enthusiastically united in this matter, and that the German people, the Russian Cabinets stood entirely alone, not even among the people of Germany but also among the prince, that the majority which Austria-Prussia proposed had obtained, and which amounted to an acknowledgment of the fact, that the two compacts of 1852 between the Great Powers and Denmark were without any legal validity, and that more especially Austria and Prussia were freed from all obligation in regard to the order of succession of the person of the prince of Schleswig-Holstein, and that the article of international law, which he quoted, he showed how the German people of all the States, and of all classes, of all shades of party, were enthusiastically united in this matter, and that the German people, the Russian Cabinets stood entirely alone, not even among the people of Germany but also among the prince, that the majority which Austria-Prussia proposed had obtained, and which amounted to an acknowledgment of the fact, that the two compacts of 1852 between the Great Powers and Denmark were without any legal validity, and that more especially Austria and Prussia were freed from all obligation in regard to the order of succession of the person of the prince of Schleswig-Holstein, and that the article of international law, which he quoted, he showed how the German people of all the States, and of all classes, of all shades of party, were enthusiastically united in this matter, and that the German people, the Russian Cabinets stood entirely alone, not even among the people of Germany but also among the prince, that the majority which Austria-Prussia proposed had obtained, and which amounted to an acknowledgment of the fact, that the two compacts of 1852 between the Great Powers and Denmark were without any legal validity, and that more especially Austria and Prussia were freed from all obligation in regard to the order of